TEW-YORK DAHLY TREBUNE, SATTINDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

we have seen above. We add that his name, and the proof of the facts, are in our possession. -Our readers will now not be surprised at the losepess with which this substantial and highly respectable journal can invent-we don't say forge-blackguard letters, charge its neighbors with having written them, and when the charge is indignantly denied, abstain from either proof or apology. There are plenty of people confined to a much narrower sphere of activity at Sing Sing or Auburn, who, if they could only get the Custom House to pay their debts, would gladly embark in a branch of the fine arts so eminently respectable and conservative.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta

## WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CONTESTED SEATS. The Committee on Credentials (strongly

FILLMORE) reported yesterday morning as follows:

In favor of BEEKMAN against SHARDLOW Infavor of GRINNELL against CARNLEY ;

Infavor of BARSTOW against Cook, (Tompkins;) In favor of BENNETT against Cole, (Orleans:) And decided to admit both SMITH and HARDEN wиси, Ulster;

They have also denied a seat to Portus Bax-TER. (District Delegate from Vermont. )

-This report does not concede one contested seat to a Scorr claimant, but ties one District, admits one WEBSTER man, (GRINNELL,) and gives all the rest to FILLMORE.

## Outside Doings and Rumors.

Baltimone, Friday, June 18, 1852. Many consultations were held last night between the Webster and Fillmore Delegates and Committees.

The Committee on Credentials was in session a a late hour.

The Pennsylvania delegation have prepared a eries of platform resolutions, taking higher grounds affirmation of the Compromise Measures than tave been proposed by Southern Fillmore and Webster men, which will be introduced to-day. The friends of WEBSTER held a meeting last

vening at Carroll Hall, and were addressed by Hon. Moses H. GRINNELL of New-York, who was athusiastic in support of WEBSTER, and predicted his nomination on the 6th ballot. The meeting afterward adjourned to Monumental Square, where it was addressed by Theodore BARNETT of Washington, RAUPON of Louisiana CRAMPTON of Kentucky, EVERTS of New-York, Smith of Massachusetts, and Gen. HAZARD of Connecticut. All the speeches were in favor of WEBSTER. The meeting was largely attended, and kept up to a late hour.

The WEBSTER men are equally sanguine, much help has been promised them from the Southern States. FILLMORE's friends appear more downcast than at any previous time.

Notwithstanding the early hour, the streets are alive with people and the excitement is very great. On almost every corner crowds may be seen battling away for the rights of their respective candi-

The friends of FILLMORE are much discouraged at the buoyancy which characterizes those of WEBSTER and SCOTT.

## Full Report of the Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18, 1852. The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. HAMMER, (Presbyterian,) of this city.

The President stated the question before the body as pending when the Convention adjourned last night, viz., the following substitute offered by Mr. Ewing, of Ky., for the second resolution of Mr. DUNCAN, (heretofore published,) which had been amended on motion of Mr. JESSEP.

Resolved, That the Committee shall consist of or Delegate from each State, selected by the Delegate Delegate from from each State.

This referred to the appointment of a Committee as provided\_for in the first resolution of Mr. Duncan, adopted yesterday, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Whigs of the Convention and of the great doctrines cherished by them, or otherwise a platform of principles to be maintained by the Whigs in the coming compaign.

Mr. JESSUP rose to ask leave to withdraw the amendment which he offered to Mr. Ewing's substitute, proposing that each member of the said Committee on Resolutions shall be entitled to cast so many votes as the State he represents is entitled to in the Electoral College. He said, I do this for several brief reasons, which I will

tate to the Convention.

The amendment was offered with a desire, and with an impression, and a deep and abiding trust, that it would, if adopted, promote harmony and conciliate the good feeling of all in the Convention. I am constrained to say, that Ishave been led to the discovery, that the object I desired to promote, and the object of those who voted for it originally would not seem to be accomplished by insisting on the amendment. By leave of the Convention. I desire to withdraw the amendment. To this there was no objection.

The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. Ewing for the second resolution of Mr. DUNCAN; it was agreed to, and the resolution thus

amended was adopted. The CHAIR asked whether the Committee or Credentials was ready to report. He was answered that the Chairman of the Committee

was not present. The CHAIR announced that the Committee on

Resolutions could now be chosen, and a motion that the Convention proceed to the election of said Committee was agreed to.

The several Delegations were then called, and the following persons were named to compose the

Committee:	
Maha . W. P. Fessenden . Mampshare T. M. Kawards . Vermont . Carlos Coolege . Manaclassetts George Ashmun . Manaclassetts George Ashmun . Manaclassetts George Ashmun . Manaclassetts . George Ashmun . Manaclassetts . George Ashmun . Manaclassetts . George Ashmun . New York . A. B. Dekmaren . Naryland . Wh. B. Carles . Verman . Robt E. Scott . S. Carolina . Nathamot Boyden . Carolina . Geo. S. Beyon . Georgia . Wh. C. Dawson . Georgia	Fiorida George, C. Concur. Fiorida Win, G. Davis, Texas John B. Ashe.

BEVERLY S. ALLEN (Va.) said he was directed to present the resolutions adopted by the Southern Delegates, and move that they be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. They were not wedded to any particular form of resolution, and were content that they should go to the Committee. They were referred. .

Mr. E. WARD (of Va.) offered resolutions which

he moved be referred to the Committee. WILLIAM T. EARLY (of Va.) said he supposed gentlemen offering these resolutions did so on their own responsibility. The resolutions offered by the member from Virginia had not been seen by

Mr. WARE said, that in offering the resolutions, he designed to make no one responsible, and had shown them to but few persons.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, offered resolutions. Mr. MORTON, of Florida, moved that the resolutions be read, which motion was rejected; the

resolutions were then referred. Mr. James, of Arkansas, offered resolutions to be referred, which he asked might be read.

This was refused.

Mr. BABCOCK, of New-York, moved that all resolutions offered be referred to the Committee as a matter of course.

A Delegate from Ohio offered resolutions for the appointment of a Whig National Committee, which were referred to the Committee.

G. W. M. Davis, of Florida, offered the followng resolution, which was read and received with

aughter and hisses. Resolved, That the Whig Delegations here assembled will nominate no man for candidate for President or Vice-President who has, by his public acts and recorded optitions, left anything to be misunderstood as to his optitions on the Compromise question.

Mr. Davis moved the previous question on his esolution, which was not seconded.

Mr. Botts moved the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. DAVIS:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the Whig party, in Convention assembled, hereby piedge ourselves to each other, and to the country, to support in good faith whoever may be nominated as a candidate for President and Vice-President by this Convention. [Long and loud applause.]

The CHAIR said the gentleman must reduce this amendment to writing.

Mr. Ewing, of Ky .- I move to lay both on the

Mr. CABELL appealed to his colleague to withbraw his resolution.

Mr. Davis asked and obtained leave, and then withdrew his resolution.

LESLIE COMBS offered some resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. ASHMUN moved that the Committee o Reolutions have leave to sit now. Agreed to.

Mr. EDDY, of Pennsylvania, offered some resolutions, which were referred.

Mr. BULLOCK, of Kentucky, offered some reso lutions, which he asked to have read and referred to the Committee. The reading was refused and he resolutions referred.

The CHAIR announced that the Committee Credentials were ready to report.

Mr. Watts, of Virginia, then said, the Commitse on Credentials have had the matter referred to them under consideration, and after long and arduous labors, extending last night till one o'clock, have instructed me to make a report. They also have rereived a communication from Washington City, and recommend to the Convention that the delegation from that city be allowed to take their seats in this Conven tion, and this recommendation I hope will be adopted.

The CLERK read so much of the report as referred to the appointment of delegates by the Waigs of the city of Washington, concluding with a resolution that they be invited to sests within the bar of the Convention. This was agreed to.

The following named gentlemen are the delegates: W. W. SEATON, J. H. MCBLAIR, JOSEPH B. FATE, JOHN T. TOWERS, SAMUEL BACON, JEREMIAH HEPBURN, S. A. McKin and J. W. MARTIN.

Mr. CARELL proposed by general consent that the

Convention pass over that part of the report about which there is no difference of opinion and that they now proceed to act upon the remainder of it. Mr. Coopen, of Tennessee, said there was no dispute except in relation to a delegate from Vermont and four or five from New-York. All the other delegations have been passed even without dissent. The suggestion sim

report about which there is no dispute.

The PRESIDENT said this could be done but by uni-

versal consent. The CLERK proceeded to read accordingly, from which it appeared that the Committee on Credential reported on the contested seat of the HIId Congressional District of New-York, by James W. BEEKMAN and WM. L. SHARDLOW, in favor of the former. Against the claim of PORTEUS BAXTER as a Delegate from the Uld District of Vermont. In favor of Moses H. GRIN NELL against THOMAS CARNLEY, as a Delegate from the Villth District of New-York. In favor of THEODORK H. BENEDICT, and against WILLIAM BLEAKLEY, from the IXth District of New-York. In the contested case of JACE HARDENBURG and JOSEPH S. SMITH, from the Xith District of New York, the Committee say that neither received the vote of the majority under which they claim, the District votes being equally divided be tween them, and the Committee recommended that both gentlemen be admitted to seats, and cast the vote in all cases in which they can agree. [Laughter.] The Committee report in favor of CHARLES A. BARSTOW and against CHARLES COOK, from the XXIXth District of New York. In favor of A. L. BENNETT against A Hype Core from the XXXIst District of New York' The Committee also reported a resolution that B. I WHITTIER, JOHN A. STYLE, ALFRED MORGAN and ISAAC Davis, who were elected substitute Delegates from California, be admitted to seats on the floor of the Convention with the California delegation, but with no power

Mr. Coopen, of Tenn., moved that the report Mr. LAYTON expressed his surprise at the motion. He had been instructed by the minority of Committee to

vote or to participate in the proceedings of the body.

meke a report, and he moved that it be read. The PRESIDENT remarked that a part of the Com nittee on Resolutions had retired to their room, and were waiting for the presence of the absent members.

The report of the minority was then in favor of Pos THUS BAXTER to a scat from the Hild Congressional Disrict of Vermont, and that from the Illd District of New. York WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, from the INth WILL rom the XXVIIth, CHARLES COOK, and from the XXXIst District of that State A. H. Cong are entitled to the contested seats.

The names of the signers to the report having been ead, Mr. Parron of South Carolina said that he never

A gentleman from Maine remarked the contlema was mistaken. He did sign it. [Applause.] Mr. Parron, after examining the signatures, said he did

sign the report, but misspprehended the character of the

Mr Canvit observed it must be evident that much time will be consumed in this Convention, composed of a veral bundred gentlemen, if they should proceed to the examination of the report in all its details. In that event we cannot, within any reasonable period, comes a conclusion-perhaps not before next week. I there fore move the report of the Committee, with the resolu tions accompanying it, be adopted, and demand the previous question.

Mr. VINTON demanded that the vote be taken by

Mr. Dickinson asked the gentleman from Florida to withdraw his motion in order that explanations may be

Mr. Casell replied-If one gentleman shall be pe mitted to make an explanation, the opposite side will ask a similar privilege. I cannot yield to all, and there fore must insist on my motion. [Applause.]

The Parsident expressed the hope that persons in the Convention and in the galleries would cease from menifesting their approbation or disapprobation; and he said, in reply to a question, that by sustaining the demand for the previous question, the report of the minority of the Committee would not be cut off.

Mr. Ewing, of Pa., appealed to Mr. Cabill, as the whole of the majority report had not been read, to wishdraw his motion. He wished to know whether the Committee have reported the number of votes each State is entitled to on this floor. He asked the ques tion from the fact that yesterday a Delegate from Virginia announced that they did not claim more than fourteen votes, that number being in attendance, and

one absent. He was understood to ask whether the Committee had reported any authority to fill the vacancy, or whether the vote must be actually confined to the number of Delegates in attendance.

Mr. Warrs replied that the Committee did not consider that they had any authority, save to examine the credentials and make their report thereon, which daty they had performed accordingly.

Mr. Carrell losisted upon his motion that the report and resolutions be adopted, and upon his demand for the previous questien.

Mr. LAYTON inquired whether, in point of fact, six delegates were admitted from Vermont, whereas, under the Apportionment that State was entitled to but five

Mr. WATTS replied that the Committee had reported in favor of all Delegates who came properly attested. The resolutions, as they were read, were severall no matter what the number.

The vote on seconding the demand for the previous question was then taken by States. New-York voted four in the affirmative and twenty-four in the negativethose interested in the result being excluded by the

rules from voting. Mr. RICHARDSON said he came from the XXIId District of New-York, and claimed the right to vote.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND rose to a question of privilege,

and asked to be heard. [Cries of "No, No." "You're not a Delegate."]

A Delegate from New-York objected, saying Mr. RAV-MOND was not a member of the Convention Mr. RAYMOND, still on his feet, respectfully asked for s few moments the attention of the Convention.

[Cries of "No," "No," and much general cenfusion.] Mr. RICHARDSON-I am from the banks of Lake Ogtario, and Mr. RAYMOND lives in the City of New-York. Mr. RAYMOND-Will the Secretary refer to the report of the Committee on Credentials to see whether

I am a Delegate or not? The PRESIDENT informed the gentleman that in this he could not be indulged.

The vote was then announced-Yeas 164, Nays 117as follows :

as follows:

Maise, Nays 8; New Hampahire, Yeas 5; Vermont, Yeas
4. Nays 1; Massachuseits, 12 Yeas, 1 Nay; Rhode Island, 4
Yeas; Connecticut, 4 Yeas, 2 Nays; New York, 4 Yeas, 24
Nays—Contestants not allowed to vote; New Jersey, 1 Yea,
6 Nays; Pennavivain, 25 Nays; Delaware, 2 Nays, 1 assent; Maryland, 8 Yeas; Virginia, 12 Yeas, 1 Nay; North
Carolina, 16 Yeas; South Can Ina, 8 Yeas; Georgia, 16 Yeas;
Alabama, 9 Yeas; Mississippi, 7 Yeas; Louisiana, 6 Yeas;
Onio, 23 Nays; Kentucky, 12 Yeas; Tempessee, 12 Yeas; Indiana, 7 Yeas, 6 Nays; Himois, 2 Yeas; Cass Nays; Missigan,
Yea, 5 Nays; Missouri, 5 Yeas; Arkansas, 4 Yeas; Fiorida,
3 Yeas; Texas, 4 Yeas; Jowa, 4 Yeas; Wisconsin, 3 Yeas,
2 Nays; California, 1 Yea, 2 Nays. Total—Yeas, 164;
Nays, 17.

So the demand for the previous question was sec-

The questions was put on the adoption of the report and accompanying resolution and declared to be decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Canell moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion upon the table. Several gentlemen arose and said they had demanded

that the last vote be taken by States-whereupon a point of order was warmly discussed, and finally the vote was permitted to stand recorded as it was an-Mr. CARELL's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Borrs, presuming that no further business could be performed until the Committee on Resolutions shall have made their report, moved that the Convention adourn until 6 o'clock this evening. [Various voices-'Four," "Five," "Seven o'clock."] He said he was not particular about the hour. If any gentleman had knowledge as to what time the Committee would report, e would agree to adjourn until that time.

Mr. Van Taump moved, as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman, that the Convention now go into the nomination for a candidate for the Presidency. [Cries of "Agreed," "Agreed," and "No," "No."]

A delegate desired to know whether that motion could e substituted for the one to adjourn.

A motion was made that the Convention adjourn until ive minutes past 6 o'clock, and the question was ordered to be taken by States. When New York was called upon this vote, H. J.

RAYMOND rose and addressed the Chair. Messrs, Campbell and Richardson from that State nd a dozen others in various parts of the Convention culled him to order, denvine his right to speak or act in the Convention. Great confusion and loud talking.

The Chair said he would hear no one whatever while

the vote was taking. The vote of the State was then commenced-Nays 24, ply was that the Secretary omit reading that part of the

The motion to adjourn was rejected-Ayes 132 Nays 157. [Applause and confusion.] A Delegate from Louisiana moved an adjournment til

o'clock. A dozen other motions were made, one by Mr. STROWN, of Pa. that the Convention proceed to the election of candidates. The CHAIR said the question was on the adjournment,

By consent, Mr. Evans, of Me., was allowed to say I suppose no one can fail to perceive that the Conven the Committee on Resolutions report. We have no right to anticipate but that that Committee will be ready o report in two hours. It is desirable that the Conven tion dispatch its business without unnecessary delay. As that Committee will doubtless report in two hours, move that the Convention take a recess for that time Cries of "Agreed"; "No, No"; applause, &c.]
The question was taken on adjourning till 5 o'clock,

and decided by the Chain to be carried. Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

THIRD DAY-EVENING SESSION.

The Convention having been called to relar at 5 alclock

Mr. ASHMUN rose and said: I have been intructed, Sir, by the Committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention a series of resolutions, to present a report which I hold in my hand, and I beg leave to say, that, after much deliberation conducted with the kindest and most conciliatory feelings, the report has been adopted with very great although not entire unanimity. [Applause.] And, Sir by leave of the Chair, I will, owing to the hasty manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take position in front of the Chair, and read the resolutins which I have been instructed to present.

Mr. Ashmun then took a position near the President's phair and read the resolutions as follows:

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention as sembled, adhering to the great conservative prin-ciples by which they are controlled and governed, and cipies by which they are controlled and governal, and now as ever relying upon the incelligence of the Ameri-can people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for sell-government, and their devotion to the Coastiu-dion and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination for the establish-ment and maintenance of which their national organi-

ation as a pirty was effected:

First. The Government of the United States is of similed character, and it is confined to the exercise of imited character, and it is comment to the secretae of an expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into fall execution, and that all powers not granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

Second. The State Governments should be hald secure to their reserved rights, and the General Government systemed on the consiliutional powers, and that

nent sustained on its constitutional powers, and the be Union should be revered and watched over as the

allactum of our liberties.

Twird. That white struggling freedom everywhere alias the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we call adhere to the destricts of the Father of his Country as empunced in his Farewell Address, of keeping our as arrounced in his Farewell Address, of keeping our serves free from all entangling alliances with foreign gountries, and of never quiting our own to stand agon foreign ground; that our mission as a republic is not to propagate our optitions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach, by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Forest That, as the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, have and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

rs. A. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an ecot

powers.

Fifth. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a dury on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be siftorded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

Sizia. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvementa are necessary for the common defense, and for the protection and iscillity of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Secretal. The Federal and State Governments are parts one system, alike necessary for the common property, peace and security, and ought to be regarded slike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each and acquisecence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties re-

quired by the plainest considerations of national, state and individual welfare.

Eighth.—That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress,—the Act known as the Fugitive Slavelaw, included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exesting question which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agistation of the question thus sectled, as dangerous to our peace; and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and Eighth.-That the series of acts of the Thirty-first wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nation ality of the Whig party of the Union.

received with demonstrations of applause, especially those relating to the Compromise measures.

There were loud cries for "CHOATE," "CHOATE," when, amid the general call,

Mr. Rugus CHOATE rose and sald that he did not clearly apprehend the exact terms of the last resolution. to the reading of which very anxious attention was paid. but he understood in general that it affirmed the finality of the Compromise, and that it deprecated any further political agitation on the subject of slavery; and if he rightly understood it, he made haste to rise and thank God that the doctrines for which he had contended in his measure and place, (though circumstances were unpropitious in Fancuil Hall when Fancuil Hall was opened,) if he might judge by the cheering in, dications, seemed to be sustained by the highest authority which as a party man and Walg, he could recognize in the Convention of Union Whige of the United States. Why, he asked should not this organ of the great Union party of Whigs-one of the great National parties which divides the people but unites the Union-for he held that great National parties, when wisely and morally administered, are among our most efficacious instrumentalities of union—should so declare? Why should not this organ make haste, in a form of phraseology distinct, explicit, and unequivocal, to declare it is the meaning of the Convention that the agitation of slavery henceforward shall be excluded and forbidden in the National politics of America. [Long and continued applause.] Way should we not here, and now with all alacrity as a party of Whigs, declare the finality of the Compromise measures? [Demonstrations of applause.] Was there human being who did not now begin to agree (whatever he may have thought before the 7th of March, 1850) that a great moral necessity demanded they should have been passed at first? He thanked God that there was courage enough to pass them, and condemned the false philanthropy and fanaticism of the day, and expatiated generally on the subject of Compromises, and then asked, why should we hesitate to declare in our judgment that those measures shall remain a permanent adjustment of the Sla very controversy? In the language of DANIEL WEB-STER. "Sink or swim-live or die-survive or perish, I am for that very declaration." [Applause.] He begged to be permitted to say that the Democratic Convention had left the Whigs no alternative, and thank God for that, but to adopt the Compromise measures. If you do not do that, you will be awallowed up by the whirlpool and scattered by the whirlwind of Nationality. What a multitude of sins, what a multitude of shallow policy in the Democratic platform is covered over with the mantle of Nationality! He proceeded in an eloquent strein to urge that henceforward this issue of Slavery e drawn from political creeds and contentions of both the great parties of the country, which would have the effect of allaying the spirit of strife and securing the peace which we now so richly enjoy. Among the reasons adduced why the Compromise measures should be sustained, was one that no man of honor might go out and advocate the support of the nominee on the ground, that by his election agitation would cease, while another should advocate his election on the ground that agitation would be increased. Would not every map, having a heart in his bosom, regard with contempt a Whig going into one region, and from the Northern side of his mouth saying "No platform, agitation forver," and then going into another, and blowing out of the Southern side, "No platform, but a letter in every man's breeches pocket?" [Apphase] None of that, he remarked, if you love me. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from that evil. How much better to run up to the masthead the flag bearing the words "The 17th of June: Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable;" and if the ship is to go down, let it be to the music of the National anthem. Even so, I hope that all the resolutions, and more especially the eighth, concurring in the Compromise measures, will be unanimously and authoritatively adopted and promulgated by this Convention of Whigs.

Mr. CHOATE was frequently vociferously applauded in the course of bis remarks, of which the above is but

the Convension, Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Ohlo, said he hoped he yould have the calm attention of the Convention, as this was the first time he had the honor, and certainly i would be the last, of presenting his views to the Conven' tion. From early boyhood he had been a decided Whig' a National CLAY Whig, [applause,] and he had remained such to this day. He had never before come to a Baltimore Convention. He expected, when he came here to see more concord and less strife among the friends of the several candidates than (he regretted to say) he had found. His position on the Slavery question had been such that he could look with calm forbearance and clear judgment apon both sides. He differed, it seemed, from everybody. He saw the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States and the Whigs of Kentucky and Virginia seeking to obtain the same ends, but by different means. He felt in there fore, to be his duty, as well as his right, to state his views. He did this, not because of his personal reputation, but because he thought it to be his right and duty to do so. Argument may be stided here, but it uld not be prevented elsewhere. He expected to of fend extremists from both sections, but he thought it best to speak frankly and distinctly. Tais Comprom was, after all, nothing but a law, like all others on the statute book. The first Compromise of Mr. CLAY was nothing more than an act regulating duties on imports. So with this Compromise. It is nothing mor than any other law on the statute book. He would say o the gentleman from Massachusetts, that he could of hate an Abolitionist more than he (ANDERSON) did, unless he had more malignity in his heart than was portrayed in his fice. [Laughter and applause. But it was anti-philosophical and anti-republic tempt to give to any one law a greater force than other laws, or to make it irrepealable. He was not opposed to the Fugitive Slave law. He would make it strong enough to take from the free States, not only the Fagi ve Sinves, but also all the Free Negroes and Abelition ists. That, however, would perhaps be too cruel, for it was not easy to conceive what hard task musters bere would make the Abelidonists. He was opposed the platform, and to making the Fugitive law a permanent law, because he believed the South had been seceived into making this law have a force upon the Statute book beyond other laws. Those who are opposed to it at the North, were imen who do so, not from any passion on the subject, but from secdonal pride. The Whigs of the Free States have witneed the deminution of their members, have seen their friends go off by scores on account of forcing this Compromise upon them. The old Na toral CLAY Whigs of the Union never were opposed to the execution of this law. They reearded it as all other constitutional laws. They had been called doughfaces. He had never hong his head at that name, though at home he was called the original White Charley. The South had been deceived by deeli ning men into the belief that their rights would not e secure unless such a declaration as this were made. this way our unkind and fearful feelings had grown up. The South and North, like two boys, were daring sch other to knock chips off each other's hats, or after a

roll in the mud, the South was now for rubbing it in. He

was for the passage of the Omalbus and all of its pas

sengers. He regarded this platform as a trap to catch

erapped. He hoped, if it were presented to him, that

he would reject it. If he (Anderson) was in his place,

and the ten commandments were presented to him, as

a test, he would not, under any circumstances and

knowing the object and design of the test, accept them ;

because he denied the authority of the body to present

[During his remarks, Mr. A. was repeatedly ap-

Mr. Borrs, (of Va.) did not rise to discuss the platform, every word of which suited him. [Ap plause.] He came here as a National Whig, disposed and intending to support whoever should be the nomi-nee of the Convention. [Applause.] He had no prejudices against any of the candidates named, for eit them would be an honor to any party, and of which any party might be proud. He had listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts with pleasure and delight so long as he spok of patriotism and nationality, but with what pain bad he listened to him when speaking of no pledges but letters in breeches nockets. He was sorry-and intended no offence to the gentleman-to hear bim make such a poor fling at any one. [Applause. Where are those letters, said to be in breeches pockets in this Convention?

Mr. Davis, (of Fla.)-One is in the possession of one of your colleagues. [Applause.]

Mr. Borrs said he called upon the gentleman from Massachusetts to answer him, and the gentleman from Florids, who this morning offered a resolution here to support no one who was not sound on the Compromise, answered him. I have the letter here and I will

A VOICE-Read all of it.

Mr. Borrs-Yes, I will read all of it, from the date to the signature. I will read it to put down a calumny. I want to satisfy the people of the United States, and par ticularly the Whig party, that the soldier and civillian the patriot and statesman, has not sent private letters here to a Delegate from Virginia to influence the Con-

vention. [Applause.]
I will read the letter, and if there be any one else here with a letter, let him produce it. It appears, now, that Gen. Scott, who had a letter in the breeches pocket of every member of the Convention, had, in fact, writte but one letter, and that is in my coat pocket. (A Vorca-

"And that has been smoked out.") There were cries of "Read the letter,"
Mr. Borrs said he would begin with the date and end

with the signature. Voices-"Let the Secretary read it-he has a fine

Mr. Borrs-No, I prefer to read it myself. A Voice-" Tnat's right." Cries of "read," "read. Mr. Borrs-I want to satisfy not only this Convention

but the whole American people and the Whig party of the United States (Hugges) that the disguished men, solders and civilians is not liable to the imputatious of of sending letters to gentlemen to be kept in their breeches pocket. I ask any gentlemen, if he has a jetter in his breeches pocket to produce it,

This letter, which I hold in my hand, written by Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, is dated Tuesday night, [cheers] while it appears there is a letter in the breeches pocket of this Convention, but there seems to be but one breeches pocket, and that happens to be my coat pocket [Excessive laughter, and a voice, "It has been smoked out!" I repeat, this letter was written to my colleague, W. S. ARCHER, on last Tuesday night. It is as follows

My DEAR SIR,-I have decided to write nothing to the Convention-(Cries of "Good.") (Mr. Borrs-" Yes, sir, he would not purchase a nomination.") (Cries of "No," No," "Good," and loud huzzas.) He was urged, entreated, as I knew, to answer letters to be read to the Convention, but he disdained to do so rather than trouble himself. I will continue the reading, as follows-" or to any individual member before nomina tion, but, should that honor fall to my lot, I shall, in my acceptance, give my views on the Compromise measure ures in terms at least as strong in their favor as those I read to you two days since." [Voices-"Read on !"
"Read!" "Read!"] Mr. Borrs continued-"Please say as much to my friends Gov. JONES, Mr. Borrs, Mr.

LEE, etc. In haste To Hon. W. S. ARCHER. In haste, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

This was succeeded by laughter. Mr. Borrs-Gentlemen don't laugh too soon, I have

not done yet.

A Voice-What, another letter ! Mr. Borrs-I propose to read the resolutions referred

to in the letter. Mr. Convin inquired whether the letter of Gen. Scorr says anything about the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Borrs-I believe Gen. Scorr makes reference to the Slavery question, if that has anything to do with the Fugitive Slave law. (Laughter, and erice of Good ["] Mr. Borrs then read the resolutions adopt ed by the New-Jersey Whig State Convention, declaring for the generally allowed principles of the party, and resolving that the Wnigs are now, and always have been, devoted sincerely and unreservedly to the Constitution in all its parts; that we avow ourselves bound and earnest to fulfill its require ments; that we are equally bound to a cheerfu and loyal obedience to the laws; that we respect now and always, the reserved rights of all the States that we have been always and are now, opposed to the

Slavery or the agitation of any measures having refer ence thereto. This was warmly and loudly applauded.

Mr. A. G. HAZARD inquired, "Are you reading what SCOTT said, or what somebody else said?" [Laughter.] Mr. Borrs-I read the papers to show what was the precise nature of the resolutions to which Gen. Scors nakes reference.

agitation of sectional questions, and are especially

verse to the renewal of all discussion on the subject of

Voters-It won't do. Mr. Smith (of Alabama) asked a question to which Mr. Ascress replied, that he had been a friend and lassmate of Gen. Scorr, at the time he was 13 years of age, and that Gen. Scott had learned from his own lips that he was in favor of the reelection of Mr. Fill-NORE. [Cheers.] He denied, most emphatically, that

there had been any collusion between himself and Gen. SCOTT, and complained of the imputation. Mr. SMITH said his question was simply this, was it not understood between you, that the letter should be used if Gew. Scorr's friends should think it expedient If not, why was it showen to members of the Conven

Mr. Anches again dealed that such an understanding

existed, and stated that the gentlemen had ungenerous ly charged a collusion.

Mr. Daxton said that after the meeting of the New. Jersey Whig Convention, which passed those liberal resolutions on the subject of slavery, he announced hat fact to Gen. Scott. Hes(DAYTON) stated in the let ter, that he had no desire to draw him into a correscondence, but if he desired to make a communicati to the New-Jersey delegation, he would be willing to re No answer has been received, [applause, a ceive it. No answer has been received, [applause,] and no member of the delegation has ever seen a letter from Gen. Scott. He (Darron) stated in the letter that he had no wish to draw him into a correspondence, but if he desired to make a communication to the New Jersey Delegation, he would be willing to receive it. No answer has been received, [applause,] and no member of the Delegation has ever seen a letter from Gen. Scott on the subject.

Mr. Botts—I am happy to hear the distinguished Representative from New Jersey say that he has no private letter in his breeches packet. [Laughter.]

Representative from New Jersey say that he has no private letter in his breeches packet. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carrill begged and received permission to ask a question. Those interrogatories have brought out one letter, not from the breeches pocket, but the coat pocket. I would ask whether there is not in the vest pocket another letter? I wish to know, too, whether there is any truth in the statement that the gentieman from Syracuse did not write a letter to Ges. Nour, saying that if he (Scott) did write a letter the Free Soil party would go against him, and that he would thus lose the election? Mr. Carrill was proceeding with his remarks when his voice was drowned in cries of order, and there was the utmost possible state of confusion.

Mr. Lottes sain he could not answer the question, as he had no such letter, in his breeches pocket, [laughter]

Br. Botts and he could have a the poeket, [languise and cheers,] and that if it talls to the lot of Gen. Scott to have the henor of a nomination, the gentieman will have an opportunity of knowing what Gen. Scott is for and sgainst, and he asked Mr. Carrie this question: and against, and he sate programs and against, and he sate has it been your purpose to vote for Scorr with any letter or platform:—(a voice, that question is out of order.) [Applause.]

Mr Carril—I have stated in private and public every where that under no conceivable state of the case will I vote for a man who repudiates principles dear to

me. [Applause.]
Mr. Botts concluded his speech, when
Mr. Choath replied to certain remarks directed by
Mr. Botts against him, taking occasion to eulogize
Daniel Webster as the author of the Compromise

Mr. Borrs-with no disrespect for Mr. WEBSIER-Mr. Botts—with no disrespect for Mr. Wrester—said that Mr. Clay was the author of the Compromise Measures: [This was recived with wild applause.]
After points of order and some stirring scenes, which
time will not permit us to narrate, the vote; was taken
on the Fistform resolutions, which were adopted by a
vote of Veas 27, to Nays 66, as follows:

Maine, 4 yeas, 4 says; New Hampshirs, 5 yeas; Vermoni,
5 yeas; Massachusetta 3 yeas; Rhode Island, 4 yeas—Connecticut, 4 yeas—I not voting, 1 nay; New-York, 11 yeas, 25,
nays; N. Jersey, 7 yeas; Penn, 11 yeas, 6 nays; Del 5 yeas,
Mayland, 8 yeas; Virginia, 14 yeas; North Carolina, 10
yeas; South Carolina, 5 yeas; Georgia, 10 yeas; Alabama,
5 yeas; Mindsatph, 7 yeas; Louisiana, 6 yeas; Ohio, 8 yeas,
10 nays; Kentucky 12 yeas; Tennoseo, 12 yeas; Iadiana,
7 yeas, 6 nays; Illinota, 6 yeas, 5 nays; Missouri, 9 yeas; Mensures. man who was always known to have been in favor of the Compromise. [Applause.] Tout great soldier, statesman and patriot, he hoped, would not be thus enArkansas, 4 year; Michigan, 6 nays; Plan'da 3 year; Tea-ea, 4 year; form, 4 year; Wisconsin, 4 year, 1 nay; Cal-fernia, 4 nays. 7 Loud, long and startling were the cheers. When the Secretary announced the vote, he said he desired the rote to be announced in a proper manner, and not the one used by the Secretary. He moved the

Lead, long and startling were the cheers.

When the Secretary announced the vote, he said be desired the rote to be announced in a proper manner, and not the one used by the Secretary. He moved the Secretary be consured.

Vorcus—"Yes, "Yes," Others cried out "No," A Desgate from New Jersey said he was the best Secretary is the United States

Mr-Urrow, the Secretary, said the confusion was so great during the vote that he had to use his lungs to their utmost, and his voke falled him in announcing the vote. He had endeavored to do his duty as well as he could, and if the Coursention thought proper to ceasure him it might be done. [Loud applanes.]

Mr. Jessey moved a resolution that this Convention do now proceed to vote for a candidate for President of the United States, in the manner following:—Tast the Secretary of the Convention shall call the several States, beginning with Maine, and the Chairman of each Doleguiton as they are called, shall announce the person or persons for whom the votes of said States shall be given, which shall be recorded by the Secretary—a maiority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a assimation. The same course shall be necessary to a assimation. The same course shall be necessary to a assimation. The same course shall be necessary to a moment—though an bumble and unassuming man, here or elsewhere, I have all least been made subject to misconception, as my name has been mentioned here in connection with an unpleasant affar, I feel if due to mycelf, that I should state all my connexion with I thoped when the report came in it would be received with one universal aye. I have ishored as hard as any one, by day and night with the East, West and North to promote that end. It has been intimated that I intended to prove false to the South—that I would prove a trailor to the land where rest my fathers and the little children of my lever. This would not be believed by those who have me. I am an American citizen, and I will support with my farmed and the provent with a suppressible cas

of action.

(Owing to the lateness of the hour, we receive nothing more per Telegraph this morning.)

First Ballot by States.

Fillmore—Vermont, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 1; New-York, 7; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 13; North Carolina, 10; Sauth Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Obio, 1; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 1; California, 1. Total, 133.

Scorr—Msine, 8; New-Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New-York, 24; New-Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 22; Iodiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1; California, 2.

WESTRE—New-Hampshire, 4; Vermont 3; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 3; New-York, 2; Wisconsin, 3; Catifornia, 1. Total, 29.

There were five other ballots without material varia-

There were five other ballots without material varia tion. [See Editorial article.] The Liquor Law in New-Hampshire. Concord, N. H., Friday, June 18, 1852.

The Liquor Bill passed the House this The Liquof Bill passed the House this foreneon, by a vote of 172 to 105. It is to be submitted to the people on the 2d November next, the day of the Presidential Election, and if ratified by their votes, will go into effect on the 20th November. It will unquestionably pass the Senate.

Second Dispatch.

Concord, Friday, June 18, 1852.

The new Liquor bill was sent to the The new Liquor bill was sent to the Senate this afternoon, and without discussion a resolution was agreed to, by a vote of 9 to 2—that in the event of its suspension by the people—its operation should be indefinitely postponed, and not simply for one year, as the bill sent in from the House for concurrence, and was definitely postponed in that body by a majority of seven. There is no hope of the Senate receding from the vote on the resolution; so the bill may be almost considered as postponed until the November session. The Legislature will adjourn early to-morrow morning.

Synacuse, Friday, June 18, 1852. The discussions yesterday afternoon were upon Woman's Rights, and Political Action. It was decided that Famales have no right under the Constitution to speak and vote in the meeting of the Society. A good deal of confusion prevailed.

Today, the discussion has been upon Political Action. There is an evident determination to secure if

tion. There is an evident determination to secure, if possible, a Legislature that will give us the Maine Law, and a comprehensive organization to this end will probably be recommended. The debates have been spirited and able.

probably be recommended. The debates have been spirited and able.

Afternoon Session.

The proposition to unite the State Temperance Society with the State Albance has been the principal topic of discussion. A Committee to whom the subject was referred reported and amended the Constitution, changing essentially the fundamental organization of the State Society, especially the conditions of membership, the place of holding the annual meeting, the number of the Executive Committee and Corresponding Secretaries, and somewhat the scope of its action. The conceded effect of the amendments was to transform the Society into an independent political party.

The political platform laid down on the resolutions adopted, is the paramount importance of the interests of Temperance to all ordinary political issues—the duty of voting only for Temperance men, pledged to a prohibitory law, and to carry Temperance in politics just so far as may be necessary to drive Rum out. On one

voting only for Temperance men, pledged to a prohibitory law, and to carry Temperance into politics just so
far as may be necessary to drive Rom out. On one
point there is no difference of opinion, the necessity of
a prohibitory law, and a determination to make any sacride necessary to obtain it.

Mr. Bloss has just made a speech, wise, witty and conciliatory, leaving the Convention in the best possible
temper. He closed by moving that the proposition for
a new organization, embracing the two existing Societies, should be deferred, and all the action tending thereto reconsidered.

house of the constant on Mr. or Clock.—The vote has just been taken on Mr. a motion and carried almost unanimously, an ex-

cellent spirit prevaiting.

Adjourned, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Myers. Later from Havana and Key West-Arrival of the Isubel at Charleston.

The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port, having left Havana at 8 A.M. on the 15th and Key West the same evening. The steamers Philadelphia and Cherokee arrived at Havana on the 15th institute New-Orleans, and the Cherokee left on the 14th for New-Orleans, and the Cherokee left on the 14th for New-Orleans. The El Dorado arrived from Aspinwall

and sailed on the 15th for New-Orleans.

The general news from Cuba is quite un-From Key West there is no news of in-A brig was on the reef-name unknown.

She was discovered on the 13th abandoned. She is loaded with staves and cotton, and the wreckers are un-Reports had been received from Harbor

Island that the bark Mary, from New-York, had been wrecked on the Bahamas; her cargo was ice. Fall of the Republic Printing Office, Buffalo.

The walls of The Republic printing ofthe watson the Republic printing of the feel this morning with a tramendous crash, burying several compositors in the ruins. They all most miraculously escaped, with a few bruises, the cases and imposing stones supporting the roof and bricks and giring them time to creep out. The forms, type, &c., were all knocked into "pt."

Explosion of a Fireworks Factory at Baffalo. This afternoon Morris's fireworks fac-

tory at Black Rock was destroyed by explosion, through spontaneous combustion of chemicals used in manufacturing red fire. The building was torn to pieces. Fortunately the workmen were at dinner, and no one was hurt. Loss about \$4,000; uninsured. Southern Steamers at New-Or The steamship El Dorado has just arriv

ed from Aspinwall with the California mail. Her dates are the same as those by the Illinois.

The steamship Benj. Eranklin sails for New-York to morrow.